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NUMBER 29.

IN OUR OWN STATE.

GOOD FOOD FOR FISH.

Fish in many Missouri streams are fattening on locusts.

DOGS IN SPRINGFIELD.

A Springfield man has counted the canines of that city and finds 13,115 dogs within the corporate limits.

IN ONE COUNTY.

Wheat harvest has been commenced in Ray county. The yield promises to be an average. Corn is very promising.

ENFORCING SUNDAY LAW.

The Sunday law is so strictly observed at Milan that the Standard of that place says that a dog is not allowed to bark.

JOCKEY HURT.

Jockey Gorman was fatally hurt in a ride at the St. Louis fair ground. He was riding Sullivan. The animal fell 100 feet beyond the wire.

FELL DEAD.

Mrs. Bell Franklin, aged 45, fell dead while standing on her porch at Marshall. She had been working in the garden and came in to rest.

DIED ON AN OPERATING TABLE.

Dr. Howard Atkinson, a dentist and brother of Postmaster Atkinson, of St. Joseph, died on the operating table of the Ainsworth Hospital while undergoing an operation.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Mrs. J. Allen, who lived on a farm near Joplin, was killed by lightning. Her ten weeks old baby, which she held in her arms, was shocked and slightly injured.

KILLED BY GASOLINE.

Mrs. William Truitt, of Hannibal, attempted to fill a burning gasoline stove with disastrous effect. Herself, husband and their two children were badly burned. The youngest will die.

DO NOT APPROVE HORSE-RACING.

The Trenton preachers have refused to take part in the Fourth of July celebration because horse-racing will be a feature of the day's sports. The celebration will go on.

SUDDEN DEATH.

N. P. Bennett startled passengers on a Kansas City street car by crying out, "I am dying." He was taken from the car, and placed in an ambulance, but he died before he reached the police station. He was 80 years old.

STRIKING CARPENTERS.

St. Joseph carpenters struck for eight hours a day. They demand 25 cents an hour, which would equal the price paid for a ten-hour day. They threaten to bring out bricklayers in case contractors put in non-union men.

EGGED AN EVANGELIST.

A Mormon evangelist named McCrae was egged near Phelps, Jasper county, a few days ago, and later an irate husband threatened to whip him as he was leaving the water after a baptism. This was too much for the evangelist and he left the country.

J. K. EATON DROWNED.

Jas. E. Eaton, quite a prominent young jeweler of Cuba, was drowned at Riverside Mill, near the Meramec river, while bathing with two other young men. He was in company with several who were fishing. He is a son of Judge Eaton and his loss is deeply felt by the community. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. He leaves a young wife and child.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The Missouri Teachers' Association decided to meet at Pertle Springs again next year on June 18, 19 and 20, and elected the following officers: President, J. T. Miner, of Moberly; vice-presidents, first, J. M. White, of Carthage; second, T. D. Sharp, of Westport; third, M. L. Turner, of Clayton; fourth, Holloway; recording secretary, L. J. Hall, of Montgomery; railroad secretary, J. R. Kirk, of Westport; treasurer, E. D. Luckey, of St. Louis.

MEXICO WILL HAVE A FAIR.

It has been settled that Mexico is to have a fair and race meeting this year.

Hon. C. F. Clark, owner of Robert Rysdyk, 2:11 1/4, and a stable of extra good horses, made a proposition to the citizens that if they would raise \$1,000 he would guarantee a meeting of \$2,000 or more for speed and liberal premiums for saddle and harness horses.

Ex-Mayor G. L. Ferris raised the required amount and the fair is assured. Moberly abandoned date, August 22 to 26, will likely be taken. Mexico has one of the best kite mile tracks in the west, and is the horseman's paradise fair week. All winnings will be paid as soon as the races are finished.

STABBED BY A CHURCHMAN.

Dr. C. F. Simmons, president of the Simmons Medicine Company and superintendent of the Centenary

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL, THE LARGEST IN ST. LOUIS, IN A QUARREL WITH HIS BOOKKEEPER, JOHN McBAIN, STABBED THE LATTER OVER THE HEART, INFLECTING A WOUND WHICH WILL PROVE FATAL. THE STORIES OF THE TWO PARTICIPANTS IN THE AFFAIR DIFFER SOMEWHAT. IT SEEMS THAT DURING A DISAGREEMENT OVER THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY THE LIE WAS GIVEN. McBAIN SAYS SIMMONS STABBED HIM INSTANTLY, WHILE SIMMONS SAYS McBAIN STARTED TOWARD HIM WHILE HE WAS SHARPENING A PENCIL. HE THREW OUT HIS HANDS IN SELF PROTECTION AND THEREBY INFLECTED THE WOUND. McBAIN IS IN A HOSPITAL IN A DYING CONDITION, WHILE DR. SIMMONS IS UNDER POLICE SURVEILLANCE.

A PREACHER AWARDED ONE CENT.

Rev. M. P. Hunt, of Louisville, Ky., was awarded one cent in the circuit court at Liberty in a suit for libel against the Hudson-Kimberly printing company, of Kansas City. In 1892 the plaintiff was pastor of a church at Gallatin, Mo., and editor of the West Fork Baptist, a paper published there. He published an editorial that very much displeased T. G. Buzzard, who failed in the drug store there. Buzzard, to get even, had the printing house print him some poetry he sent them, holding the parson up to ridicule. The preacher brought suit for libel for \$10,000. As Buzzard was insolvent, Rev. Mr. Hunt brought suit against the firm that printed the circulars. The managers of the establishment denied that they understood the contents of the circular at the time they printed it.

GOV. STONE'S DEFENSE.

About the middle of May the *Daily News*, of London, England, took occasion to abuse the south with great energy and bitterness on account of the lynchings there, and quoted as authority for a number of baseless statements a Miss Ida Wells, "a colored lady from Memphis, Tenn.," alleged to be the editor and proprietor of a paper there, who had been driven into exile for protesting, in her paper, against numerous alleged cruelties to colored people. It seems she gave "an account of horrors that had occurred under her own notice, and said that in 1838 lynchings, or mob murders, last year, only thirty of the victims had been only accused of crime." Gov. Stone, of Missouri, has taken up the cudgel of controversy, and, in a published letter to the *Daily News*, vindicates the good name of the southern states. After denying in whole and in part the outrageous falsehoods told by this "colored lady from Memphis," Gov. Stone finds in a business rivalry the motive for the attack. The *News* says that no foreign capital will be attracted to a lawless country, and Gov. Stone appropriately asks: "Is the movement of the southern people to attract capital and labor into their fields, mines and forests to be met by an attack of this character? Are the great newspapers of Europe to be used to keep European capital from the southern states? In my conjectures as to the motive prompting this attack I may be at fault, but, in my statement that the reasons assigned for it are wholly without substantial foundation, I know I am literally correct."

THE MONKEY AND THE GUM.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. A mild mannered man walked up to the cage of an unshaven son of the forest, wearing, among his other clothes, a prehensile tail and a face as solemn as a Wesleyan deacon of the old-fashioned type. The monkey was critically examining a peanut, wondering possibly, whether it would be worth opening. The man laid an innocent looking little roll of something on the outer ledge of the cage. Now, a monkey's curiosity is only equalled by his avarice. He will take anything in sight, whether he wants it or not. So the ring-tailed resident of the cage took this roll in. At first it was not possible to see what he had acquired, but in an instant the mystery was solved. He placed it once to his mouth and took a generous bite. It proved to be a second-hand piece of chewing gum. As he removed his paw a few onlookers were well nigh thrown into spasms, and the gum was strung out in an ever-dwindly string, and as it drew away from him the monkey surveyed the string calmly but curiously. If ever a monkey assumed an expression of heart-consuming bliss it was that monkey. There was just enough sugar in the sticky stuff to make it very palatable to him, and he curled his tail, rolled his eyes upward with an agonizing look, and murmured to himself: "This is heaven to me." But the wax under his emphatic treatment, began to show signs of rebellion. It got warm and stuck in his paw, and while he was trying to solve the problem there encountered, it locked his jaws. Then he began to yawn and pray for a tooth-pick, and to wish for the man who had given him the gum; but that worthy was far away.

POLITICAL.

BEAT WALLER YOUNG.

Col. Waller Young, who is serving as county clerk of Buchanan county, by appointment of Gov. Stone, got into hard lines in the school election at St. Joseph. The contest was stubbornly fought on both sides. Col. Young was defeated by Col. C. A. Mossman by a majority of 1,112 votes.

AN INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

There is to be held in Ottawa, Canada, on June 22, an imperial conference, consisting of representatives from the English colonies in all parts of the world, together with the imperial government. This is the first time British colonies have taken the initiative in such a move, and remarkable results may be anticipated. Some of the subjects that will be discussed are: (1) Trade relations between the colonies and the mother country. As it is, Australia and Canada and New Zealand all tax the goods of England as highly as those of any country. England protects her colonies with her soldiers, and legislates for them, but receives nothing in return. Some system of reciprocity between the colonies and the mother country may be desired. (2) A Pacific cable connecting Vancouver, Canada, with Brisbane, Australia. This will cost at least ten million dollars. A similar cable is projected between San Francisco and Japan. (3) The formation of a complete passenger and freight line around the world, under British control, and of the first class. English steamers between England and Canada are three days slower than those of the New York route, though that is longer. With this exception, England possesses a remarkable system of communication around the world, though her Pacific Ocean line needs some attention.

NEBRASKA FREE SILVER CONFERENCE.

"Free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1," will be the battle cry of Bryan democracy in Nebraska from now until election, and the organization of subordinate branches of the State Free Silver League that was organized at a conference of the silverites will at once be undertaken in every county in the state in accordance with the resolutions there adopted, for the purpose of controlling the democratic county convention, who will insert the pet silver plank in the state platform of the party.

The conference was by no means as had been predicted by the engineers of the movement, less than one-third of the accredited 190 delegates being present, and the radical anti-administration men were quickly throttled on the outside to the extent of preventing anything of a rebellious nature from going into the record of the meeting. Everything was cut and dried and the program was carried out without a distressing voice. A state free coinage league was organized that claims to represent three-quarters of the voting strength of the party in Nebraska.

At the conference a letter was read from Gov. Stone, of Missouri, that created the greatest enthusiasm among the 600 delegates.

At a period when the convention was at fever-heat over the discussion of the resolution in favor of the unlimited free coinage, waving his hand out over the body of the convention, the chairman invoked silence upon the part of the delegates, saying that he had a message from one of the rock-ribbed democrats, who was born in the faith, and who had always stood by his colors and the guns.

The hush that fell over the audience was painful in the extreme, and then a letter, written by Gov. Stone, of Missouri, to C. J. Smyth, was produced and read. The governor wrote that it was with the deepest regrets that he was compelled to announce that he could not attend the silver conference. He knew that the democratic party was all torn up over the question of silver, the eastern members of the party wanting to drag the white metal down into the dust, while the loyal democrats of the south, the west and the northwest were in favor of its being restored at the ratio of 16 to 1.

At this juncture some democrats from one of the outlying counties boiled over with enthusiasm and yelled "Bully for Gov. Stone!" Continuing the governor of Missouri proceeded to say in his letter that the money power of the east dominated the party, who were in with the administration, opposing bimetalism and refusing restoration to the place which it occupied prior to 1873, when he thought silver was rapped by the republican administration. He affirmed that John Sherman and Grover Cleveland were cut from the same piece of cloth, so far as their financial views were concerned. The stupidity of the administration at Washington was the worst kind of stupidity, and was sufficient to evoke the saints to profanity. In conclusion, the governor urged that the unfaithful be put

aside, the party should be frank and bold, and put on guard only the men who could be trusted.

Congressman Bryan made a speech that was enthusiastically received.

MISSOURI CANDIDATES.

The following persons have been nominated by the various parties for public office:

CONGRESS.

Second District—U. S. Hall, of Randolph, dem.
Seventh—John T. Heard, of Pettis, dem.
Ninth—Champ Clark, of Pike, dem.
Fourth—Marshall Arnold, of Scott, dem.
Fifteenth—Chas. H. Morgan, of Barton, dem.
Sixth—David J. Digby, of Lawrence, pop.

STATE SENATE.

Sixth District—H. T. McClanahan, of Sullivan, dem.
Tenth—Chas. E. Peers, of Warren, dem.; B. F. Drannett, of Warren, pop.
Twenty-Second—Robt. Bickensdiffer, of Laclede, pop.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adair—Perry D. Grubb, rep.
Audrain—T. H. McIntyre, dem.; H. H. Sturgeon, pop.
Barton—Theodore Dyrart, dem.; Jacob Graham, pop.
Bates—J. W. Choate, dem.
Benton—J. A. Hardin, rep.
Bohlinger—Jas. M. Zimmerman, dem.
Boone—Henry Jenkins, dem.
Butler—Geo. L. Edwards, dem.
Case—E. T. Lane, dem.; David Oglevie, rep.
Carroll—J. F. Brandom, dem.; H. J. Kelley, pop.; A. J. Richards, rep.
Carter—A. S. J. Lehr, dem.
Cedar—R. H. Love, pop.
Charlton—Thos. Schoeller, dem.
Clay—John B. Gill, dem.
Cooper—Wm. G. Hays, dem.; J. H. Allen, pop.
Clark—C. H. Spurgeon, rep.
Dade—D. C. Young, pop.
Dallas—J. C. Bennett, rep.
Davies—J. B. Dale, dem.; C. C. Constock, rep.
Harrison—John W. Leazenby, rep.
Henry—J. W. Salter, dem.
Hickory—D. R. Jones, rep.
Howard—Stonewall Pritchett, dem.
Howell—N. B. Wilkins, dem.
Johnson—Geo. N. Hocker, dem.
Knox—James H. Fore, dem.
Lafayette—J. T. Ferguson, dem.
Lewis—Wm. L. Cox, dem.; Reese Jones, pop.

Lincoln—Geo. W. Colbert, rep.
Macon—S. L. Kasey, rep.
Madison—R. C. Arnett, dem.
Mississippi—Paul B. Moore, dem.
Monroe—E. S. Anderson, dem.; S. W. Wood, rep.

Montgomery—James B. Wells, dem.; R. C. White, pop.
Morgan—J. L. C. Woods, dem.; Clifton Tenme, rep.; J. E. Sims, pop.
Newton—S. E. Brown, dem.; James R. Young, pop.; J. B. Hancock, rep.
Oregon—J. B. Old, dem.
Pettis—J. H. Rothwell, rep.
Pike—Thos. H. Rucker, dem.
Platte—Z. S. Collins, dem.
Ralls—J. S. Melson, dem.
Randolph—W. A. Rothwell, dem.; J. J. Ridgway, pop.

Ray—W. D. McKee, dem.
St. Francis—Wm. H. Young, dem.
Saline—First district, Matt W. Hall, dem.; Second district, S. B. Burks, dem.
Schuyler—Thos. C. Tadlock, dem.; Edward Higby, rep.

Scotland—B. F. Brown, dem.; E. J. Smith, pop.; Geo. C. Leach, rep.
Shelby—Geo. W. Chinn, dem.
Taney—G. B. Sharp, ind.
Texas—W. L. Hyatt, dem.
Vernon—C. Correll, dem.; L. F. Pierce, pop.; Theo. Lacroff, rep.
Wayne—C. J. Dalton, dem.
Webster—Smith Scott, dem.-pop.; Scott Atkins, rep.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

California republicans nominated W. W. Estee, of Napa county, for governor. The platform indorses the national platform of 1892, and again indorses the McKinley bill. The nominees are pledged to make the state tax levy not more than 50 cents on \$100. The repeal of the federal election law by the democratic congress is denounced. Both state and national systems of irrigation are favored. The scheme to place wool on the free list is denounced and a demand that this great industry be guarded by appropriate legislation from unfair competition with foreign countries. The silver plank is as follows: "We favor free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and the making of silver as well as gold legal tender in payments of all debts, both public and private, and we pledge our congressional nominees to support the principles contained in this resolution." The immigration plan is sweeping. It demands the enactment and strict enforcement of such laws as will absolutely and effectually prohibit the immigration of all foreign laborers, both skilled and unskilled into this country. Government aid in the construction and management of the Nicaragua canal and competing lines throughout the state is favored. Mob violence and anarchist outbreaks are denounced, and protection for life, liberty and property demanded. The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act and other legislation looking toward the removal of the Chinese from the country are demanded. And the action of the president in suspending and thus practically nullifying this wholesome legislation, and his attempt by treaties with the Chinese minister to abrogate the same is denounced. The woman suffrage plank is: Believing that taxation without representation is against the principles of the government, we favor the extension of the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, both men and women.

IN WASHINGTON.

PERKINS DEAD.

Ex-Senator Bishop W. Perkins, of Kansas, died suddenly in Washington, June 20.

TEST SETTLER.

The Funston-Moore contest from the second Kansas congressional district has been settled in favor of Moore, democrat.

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

An organization was formed at Washington last week of the live stock sanitary boards of the United States. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. Potts, of Missouri; vice-president, Dr. Robert W. A. of Maryland, and secretary, A. M. Brownlee, of Illinois. These officers constitute an executive committee, to which was left the duty of fixing the time for holding the next meeting, which will be held at Chicago. A committee of five on constitution and by-laws was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Potts, Missouri; Ward, Maryland; Brownlee, Illinois; Lyman, Massachusetts, and Hinds, Michigan. The organization is to meet annually.

ANTI-OPTION BILL PASSED.

The Hatch anti-option bill as amended passed the house 150 to 86. It was read by sections for amendment and Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, offered the first, inserting "floor" in the list of agricultural products affected by the bill.

Mr. Crain, of Texas, speaking to a pro forma amendment, read from the Ocala platform that the anti-option bill was based on populist doctrine and asserted that the bill was vicious or deceptive, for it stated that its purpose was to raise revenue by legalizing gambling, and if it suppressed gambling then it would not raise revenue.

The amendment of Mr. Aldrich was adopted on division, 93 to 33.

Then the house in committee by a vote of 81 to 74 adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Stone, of Pennsylvania, exempting thirty day options. It was an unexpected defeat and Mr. Hatch and others, amid great confusion, raised the point of no quorum, Mr. Hatch saying that the amendment, if adopted, would destroy the bill.

On a demand for tellers the vote on the Stone amendment was 92 to 91, and it was thereby lost by a tie.

The house adopted by a vote of 97 to 82 the amendment offered by Mr. Boatner, excepting from the operation of the bill such transactions as should be entered into in good faith. Mr. Hatch vehemently declared that its intent was to kill the bill and that he would quite as soon have the committee strike out the enacting clause as adopt the amendment.

Just before the committee of the whole rose the Boatner amendment was carried by a vote of 107 to 24 and the bill as reported to the house from Mr. Hatch's point of view was utterly unfitted to the accomplishment of his purposes. Mr. Hatch was suffering exceedingly from a severe indisposition, but his lieutenants made every effort to rally the friends of the measure so that when the yea and nay vote should be taken the emasculating amendment might be defeated.

THE SENATE TAXES INCOMES.

The senate by a vote of 39 to 23 fixed the time limit of the income tax for January 1, 1900. Teller, Dubois and Mitchell, of Oregon, voted with the democrats and populists. Senator Hill made a vigorous speech against the bill.

Mr. Vest offered four additional amendments to the income tax sections. The most important was one to reduce the exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000, another exempting from the operation of the tax building and loan associations, making loans only to their share holders and another providing that in reckoning the profits of corporations for taxation, actual operating expenses, losses and interest on fixed indebtedness should be excluded.

Mr. Teller supported the income tax proposition. He quoted from the utterances of some of the leaders of the republican party, past and present, who advocated the income tax in the past. Oliver P. Morton had characterized it as the most just and equitable of all taxes. Senator Sherman had eulogized it as had Senator Morrill, of Vermont.

"That was during the war," interrupted Mr. Morrill. "It was proposed as a war measure."

"Oh, Mr. President," replied Mr. Teller, "I don't think an unjust and unequitable tax was proposed nor defended even as a war tax."

Mr. Hill congratulated the democratic majority on its new leadership. The senator from Kansas (Mr. Peffer) had announced that the income tax belonged particularly and exclusively to his party. Before he had made that announcement, there had been some senators on the democratic side who evidently had labored under the impression that it was in some way a democratic doctrine.

Mr. Peffer was right. The income

tax was one of the first principles of the populist party. Populists had been consistent in advocacy, and were now about to witness its triumph. He did not desire to make any reflections upon populist or socialist ideas. There were differences of opinion as to what they believed in. The socialists believed in a paternal government; in the redistribution of property and the community of interests. Both socialists and populists believed in an income tax.

"If they do, that is the only respect in which they are similar," interjected Mr. Allen.

"Do the populists not believe in the government ownership of railways, banks and telegraphs?" "They believe in the gradual assumption of the ownership of railways and telegraphs by the government, but they do not believe in state ownership of banks."

"That is it," said Mr. Hill, "both believe in paternal government and an income tax. The only difference between them is that the socialist party goes further than the populists."

"The income tax," interrupted Mr. Aldrich, "is advocated by the socialist, the populist and the democratic party (with a few honorable exceptions) as a means for the redistribution of wealth."

Mr. Hill was proceeding to say that if the income tax had no advocates on the democratic side of the chamber, it was proper that Mr. Peffer should assume the leadership, when Mr. Voorhees called attention to the fact that he had advocated and defended it in his first speech.

Mr. Hill admitted this, and said that he had looked up the senator's record and found that he had advocated it years ago. It was then dropped by common consent by both parties.

The Peffer graduated income tax amendment was defeated, and then there was a sharp but indecisive debate over the report of the sugar investigating committee on the cases of Havemeyer, Scaries and McCarty.

OTHER WEEK'S NEWS.

GREAT SUIT.

The attorney general of the United States is about to bring suit for the vast sum of \$171,000,000, the aggregate of the Central Pacific, Union and Kansas Pacific railroads' indebtedness to the government.

BENTON'S RECORD SURPASSED.

Monday, June 18, Senator John Sherman's term of active service in the upper house of congress surpassed the record of Senator Thomas H. Benton. Saturday his term equaled that of the famous Missourian—twenty-nine years, two months and twenty-seven days, and he received many congratulations on the floor of senate.

BOND COMPANIES WIN.

The supreme court dismissed the proceedings instituted by the attorney-general to vacate the charters of the three bond investment companies doing business in the state. It is held that these companies were properly incorporated and have a right to transact business in accordance with their articles of association.

The attorney-general says that he will now prosecute these concerns under the anti-lottery law if they attempt to resume business.

BRECKENRIDGE WILL NOT ACT.

Breckenridge, of Kentucky, reported the deficiency bill to the house from the committee on appropriations, but the fact that it has at length been definitely determined that he shall not manage it on the floor deprives his action of important significance. He is said to have determined that his candidacy will make such demands upon him as will not enable him to attend to the bill. If he holds to this the threatened sensation will be avoided.

NINETY-SIX IN THE FAMILY.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 9.—There is a settlement called Rodentown, near Collinsville, in De Kalb county, this state, which has one family consisting of ninety-six souls. Walt. M. Roden is one of the oldest citizens in the neighborhood. He is 77 years old and his wife is 74, and they have been married fifty-nine years, and are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living except one; they have sixty-nine grandchildren and seventeen great-grandchildren. They are a happy and pleasant old couple, and every voter in the family will cast his vote for the populist ticket at the time of election.

THE CHILD'S REPLY.

From the Philadelphia Times. During a call that little 4-year-old Mary was making with her mother's niece of cake was given her. "Now, what are you going to say to the lady?" asked the mother. "Is you dot any more?" asked little Mary, demurely.

Mr. Peffer was right. The income

GENERAL NEWS.

DR. RIVERS DEAD.

Rev. R. H. Rivers, one of the oldest Methodist ministers of the south, died at Louisville, aged 89 years.

NO DIPLOMAS FOR DANCERS.

President Cook, of the state normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, has refused to allow several of the seniors the privilege of graduating on the ground that they broke the rules of the school by taking part in the dance given at the pioneer's picnic. The dancers are very indignant over the matter and say they will enter a vigorous protest.

A NEW CHESS CHAMPION.

After ten hard-fought games, the chess championship of the world has passed from Steinitz, the chess editor of the New York Tribune, to Emanuel Lasker. Mr. Lasker is twenty-six years old. He was born in Germany, and played chess well when he was twelve years old. Mr. Steinitz is fifty-eight years old, and has been chess champion since 1882, longer than any of his predecessors. He immediately challenged the new champion to a return match.

A REMARKABLE MISSION.

Two gentlemen from Philadelphia have gone to Russia with the intention of forcing to an issue with the United States government Russia's law forbidding Jews to enter the country. One of these is Dr. Krauskoft, a Jewish rabbi, and the other is Rev. Russell Conwell, the famous Baptist minister. By the treaty of 1832, it is provided that the inhabitants of Russia and the United States shall have liberty to enter all parts of each other's states wherever foreign commerce is permitted, and no provision is made for discrimination on account of religious belief. Preliminary inquiry makes it clear that Russia's government will forbid the entrance of the Jewish rabbi, and thus bring the matter to an issue. Dr. Krauskoft's purpose is to relieve the severely persecuted Russian Jews by organizing emigration from the portions of Russia in which they are crowded up by imperial restrictions into the sparsely settled interior portions of the country.

THEY MUST BE EDUCATED.

A new compulsory education bill has become a law in the state of New York. It requires that all children between the ages of eight and twelve shall receive instruction, wherever and however the parent wishes, but during the entire public school year of 100 days. Between twelve and fourteen children must be taught at least half of the legal school year. Between fourteen and sixteen, children must attend some school, or study at home, except when they are regularly employed. Legal officers are to be appointed to watch the attendance of children, and truant schools are to be established. Fines will be levied on parents who break the law, and on illegal employers of children. This law will keep parents from setting their children to work when they should be in school, and so will lessen the earning power of many poor families. It is noteworthy, therefore, that the labor organizations of New York were especially urgent for the passage of the bill.

GIVING THE TENTH.

R. D. A. Gunn, in the Golden Rule. Some one has asked me, "What is my tenth?" If you are employed by the day, month, or year, the tenth of all you receive. If you are conducting a business, your tenth is to be taken from what is left after paying help, rent, business expenses, etc., (not living expenses); if your income is from rents, interest on stocks, bonds, etc., the tenth of such income is the Master's. The Lord expects you to live on the nine-tenths; one-tenth is his.

If you give the tenth, the Lord will bless you temporally and spiritually, for he has said, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing"—blessing on your daily work, blessing on your annual income, blessing on your home, blessing on your Christian Endeavor society, blessing on your church and pastor, a sweet, peaceful blessing on your own soul—"that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Do you doubt it? Do you doubt the testimony of a multitude of witnesses who are testing the goodness and mercies of our heavenly Father? Of all those giving the tenth for any length of time, giving it because it is the Lord's and for the advancement of his kingdom, not one has been forgotten by the Master, but the universal testimony has been, is, and ever will be, that the Lord gives the more, more in money, to those giving systematically. The liberal soul shall be made fat.

I hear some one say, "I cannot afford to give so much." How do you know you cannot afford it? Have you ever tried the experiment? Do you doubt God and his word?

One reason why you cannot afford to give the tenth, and because your income is no greater, is that you have been robbing God, and you will not be blessed, as the Lord desires to bless you, until you begin to do whatsoever he would like you to do, in giving as well as in other duties.

Emilevivors, if you are not doing the square thing by the Master in money matters, I pray of you to, turn about, start a new account at once, and you will not be ashamed of the Lord's nor of your own account at the end of the year. Make your arrangements to live on the nine-tenths of your income; you have no right to appropriate the Master's tenth to your own use. Begin now! Don't wait until the beginning of a new year. Begin by taking the tenth you have on hand, putting it on one side to be used for the Master's work; then, as you make a dollar, take a tenth part of it for the new fund.